

414 Rec'd PTO/PTO 26 OCT 2000

I-Form PTO-1390
(REV 10-2000)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

282318-00008

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/674256

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/AU99/00320 ✓INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
28 April 1999 *PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
29 April 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION HEAT EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY ✓

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Geoffrey R. MORRIS✓

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
4. The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. have not been made and will not be made.
8. An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 16 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
- A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. A substitute specification.
15. A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. Other items or information:

US APPLICATION NO. 10/000000
Arnold B. SilvermanINTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/AU99/00320ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
282318-0000817. The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
 nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO
 and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1000.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to
 USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but
 international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
 but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)
 and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**

\$ \$1,000.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	16	- 20 =	X \$18.00	\$ \$0.00
Independent claims	4	- 3 =	X \$80.00	\$ \$80.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$ \$1,080.00

 Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above
 are reduced by 1/2.

\$ \$540.00

SUBTOTAL =

\$ \$540.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

\$

+

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$ \$540.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be
 accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property

+

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$ \$540.00

Amount to be
refunded:
charged:

\$

a. A check in the amount of \$ \$540.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.b. Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.c. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2588. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

 Arnold B. Silverman
 Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellot
 600 Grant Street, 44th Floor
 Pittsburgh, PA 15219

SIGNATURE:

Arnold B. Silverman

NAME

22,614

REGISTRATION NUMBER

09/674256

1

ART 34 AND:

"HEAT EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY"

Technical field

This invention relates to a heat exchange assembly
5 and to a method of heat exchange.

The invention has particular but not exclusive
application to heat exchangers for use in a roof and to
solar heat exchangers, although the invention may be
utilised in other than roofing systems and in other than
10 solar powered systems.

Background of Invention

Heat exchange assemblies are known in which a
roofing panel is comprised of a pair of spaced apart
15 polycarbonate sheets and in which water is heated as it
flows between the sheets. International patent
application PCT/N095/00127 in the name of Rekstad
illustrates such a system.

Summary of Invention

The present invention aims to provide an alternative
to known heat exchange assemblies, known methods of heat
exchange and known roofing panels incorporating a heat
exchange assembly.

25 This invention in one aspect resides broadly in a
heat exchange assembly including:-

an internal passageway formed between a pair of
spaced substantially parallel internal sheets, and
30 said internal sheet and a respective external sheet
spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective
internal sheet;

said pair of internal sheets at the ends of said
internal passageway extending beyond said external sheets
35 at the ends of said external passageways thereby
facilitating fusion welding to said internal sheets at
the ends of said internal passageway.

Although the invention is described with reference

to the preferred embodiments as having one internal fluid passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets, it is to be understood that there may be a plurality of internal passageways formed 5 between respective pairs of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets. Thus the heat exchange assembly may include more than four sheets.

The sheets can be separated by any suitable spacing means such as posts or the like. However it is preferred 10 that the heat exchange assembly includes:-

spacing ribs between said sheets and forming with said sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within said internal passageway and a plurality of external conduits within said external passageways.

15 Preferably the heat exchange assembly includes:-

fluid inlet means at one end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of fluid in the heat exchange assembly, and

20 fluid outlet means at the other end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of fluid from the heat exchange assembly.

The external passageways can contain another liquid however it is preferred that the heat exchange assembly includes:-

25 gas inlet means at one end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of gas to the heat exchange assembly, and

gas outlet means at the other end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for 30 the outflow of gas from the heat exchange assembly;

whereby said internal passageway or said external passageways is/are adapted to receive or contain a gas for effecting heat exchange with a fluid in the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways.

35 The gas can be air whereby the external passageways comprise an open system. Alternatively in a closed system the gas can be an inert gas.

The heat exchange assembly can be of any suitable

shape and configuration consistent with the above. However it is preferred that the heat exchange assembly constitutes a panel sealed at the sides thereof by said spacing ribs and open at the ends thereof to provide 5 access to said conduits which extend from one end of the panel to the other end thereof.

Preferably the panel is suitable for use as roofing.

Accordingly in another aspect this invention resides broadly in a roofing panel incorporating a heat exchange 10 assembly, said roofing panel including:-

an internal fluid passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets for the passage therethrough of a fluid;

15 respective external passageways formed between each said internal sheet and a respective external sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective internal sheet, and

20 spacing ribs between said sheets and forming with said sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within said fluid passageway and a plurality of external conduits within said external passageways;

25 said pair of internal sheets at the ends of said internal passageway extending beyond said external sheets at the ends of said external passageways thereby facilitating fusion welding to said internal sheets at the ends of said internal passageway, said panel being sealed at the sides thereof by said spacing ribs and being open at the ends thereof to provide access to said conduits which extend from one end of the panel to the 30 other end thereof.

Fluid and or gas supplies may be connected directly to the respective conduits at the ends of the panel. However it is preferred that the heat exchange assembly includes an inlet manifold and an outlet manifold at 35 respective ends of the panel.

Preferably the inlet manifold and the outlet manifold include the fluid inlet means and the fluid outlet means respectively. The inlet manifold and the

outlet manifold also preferably include the gas inlet means and the gas outlet means respectively.

The heat exchange assembly may also include pressure relief means for relieving the pressure in the fluid 5 passageway generated by heating fluid therein. In a preferred embodiment the relief means is a riser positioned in the fluid inlet and/or fluid outlet means.

In another aspect this invention resides broadly in a heat exchange assembly including:-

10 an internal passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets, and respective external passageways formed between each said internal sheet and a respective external sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective 15 internal sheet;

fluid inlet means at one end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of fluid in the heat exchange assembly;

20 fluid outlet means at the other end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of fluid from the heat exchange assembly;

gas inlet means at one end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of gas to the heat exchange assembly, and

25 gas outlet means at the other end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of gas from the heat exchange assembly;

whereby said internal passageway or said external passageways is/are adapted to receive or contain a gas 30 for effecting heat exchange with a fluid in the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways.

In another aspect this invention resides broadly in a manifold for connection to a panel as defined above, the manifold including:-

35 fluid communication means for the inflow or outflow of fluid to or from the fluid conduits, and

gas communication means for the inflow or outflow of gas to or from the external conduits.

4.1

The manifold can be connected to the panel in a number of ways. It could for example be a split tube adapted to be retained on ends of the panel by the resilience of the split tube. Alternatively the manifold 5 can be ultrasonically welded to the panel. In a preferred embodiment the manifold includes receiving means for receiving the internal sheets and the external sheets whereby the fluid communication means and the gas communication means are sealingly connected to the fluid 10 passageway and the external passageways respectively.

It is preferred that the manifold is an extrusion and the fluid communication means and the gas communication means are channels in the extrusion.

In a further aspect this invention resides broadly 15 in a heat exchange panel including:-

an internal fluid passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets for the passage therethrough of a fluid;

respective external passageways formed between each 20 the internal sheet and a respective external sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective internal sheet, spacing ribs between the sheets and forming with the sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within the fluid passageway and a plurality of external conduits within 25 the external passageways, and

-- THE NEXT PAGE IS PAGE 5 --

manifold means including fluid communication means for the inflow or outflow of fluid to or from the fluid conduits, and gas communication means for the inflow or outflow of gas to or from the external conduits;

5 wherein the panel is sealed at the sides thereof by the spacing ribs and is open at the ends thereof to provide access to the conduits which extend from one end of the panel to the other end thereof.

10 **Description of Drawings**

In order that this invention may be more easily understood and put into practical effect, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention, wherein:-

15 FIG 1 is a schematic illustration of the heat exchanger of the present invention in use;

FIG 2 is a schematic illustration showing roofing panels in accordance with the present invention positioned on a roof;

20 FIG 3 is a generalised perspective view of a heat exchanger panel in accordance with the present invention;

FIG 4 is a detailed partial perspective view of a the heat exchanger panel of FIG 3;

25 FIG 5 is a sectional elevation along lines AA in FIG 2 illustrating the interconnection of adjoining heat exchanger panels along their sides and their fixing to the roofing frame;

FIG 6 is a perspective view of the lateral connector illustrated in FIG 5;

30 FIG 7 is a sectional elevation illustrating in detail the interconnection of adjoining heat exchanger panels along their sides;

FIG 8 is a sectional elevation illustrating a manifold for the supply of fluid and gas to the heat 35 exchange panel connected to a panel, and

FIG 9 illustrates a riser for relieving the pressure in the fluid passageway.

Description of Preferred Embodiment of Invention

As can be seen in FIG 1, water is pumped from a water storage tank 11 by pump 12 to a heat exchanger 13 positioned on the roof of house 14. The heated water is then utilised by systems 15 and returned to tank 11. It is to be understood that this diagrammatic illustration is merely representative. The heat exchanger need not be located on a roof and can be positioned for solar operation at an appropriate angle of inclination on the ground or on a free standing support frame. Neither as will be obvious from a full reading of the specification, need the operative energy source be solar. Neither are the uses to which the heat exchanger can be put be limited to a house, and these uses can be varied.

Typical uses include underfloor or in-slab heating, greenhouse heating, swimming pool heating and hot water systems. However it is to be understood that the heat exchanger of the present invention is not limited to heating and can be used in cooling systems. However for illustrative purposes the following description will relate to a heat exchanger included in a panel suitable for roofing a house.

As can be seen in FIG 2, a plurality of roofing panels 13 are positioned side by side to constitute the roof on that side of the roof of dwelling 14 receiving most direct sunlight. The panels are preferably the standard width between roof trusses ie 900 mm and of variable length. The panels can also be made to a standard length, ie 12 mm, and can be cut to size to suit individual roofing requirements.

As is seen generally in FIG 3, panel 13 has open ends 54 and 55 providing communication with a central passageway 51 sandwiched between external passageways 52 and 53. The passageways are formed between internal sheets 16 and 17 and external sheets 20 and 21. Panel 13 is sealed along lateral side edges 56 and 57.

The detailed construction of each roofing panel is

best seen in FIG 4. Internal fluid passageway 51 is formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets 16 and 17 for the passage therethrough of a fluid, and the external passageways 52 and 53 are 5 formed respectively between internal sheets 16 and 17 and a external sheets 21 and 20 which are spaced from and substantially parallel to respective internal sheets 16 and 17.

Spacing ribs 18 are located between internal sheets 10 16 and 17 and form with the internal sheets a plurality of fluid conduits 19 within fluid passageway 51. Spacing ribs 22 are located between internal sheet 16 and external sheet 21 and form with the sheets a plurality of external conduits 23 within external passageway 52. 15 Similarly, spacing ribs 24 are located between internal sheet 17 and external sheet 20 and form with the sheets a plurality of external conduits 25 within external passageway 53.

Panels 13 can be made from a suitable plastics 20 material such as known temperature resistant plastic polycarbonate. The material may be translucent or tinted on one or both external sheets for aesthetic purposes or for increasing the effectiveness of solar absorption. Alternatively, panels 13 can be made from suitable metal 25 material such as aluminium or rolled steel which may be powder coated on the outside of the external sheets to provide desired colouring effects.

As is best seen in FIG 5 which is a sectional elevation along lines AA in FIG 2 illustrating the 30 interconnection of adjoining heat exchanger panels along their sides and their fixing to the roofing frame, panels 13 are supported on roofing battens 26. Battens 26 are mounted transversely of roof rafters 27 (or the top chord of roof trusses) in known manner. Panels 13 are 35 positioned with their lateral sides above rafters 27 and joined along their sides by lateral joining strips 28. The panels are fixed to rafters 27 and/or battens 26 by nails 29 through joining strips 28.

As is seen in more detail in FIGS 6 and 7, lateral joining strips 28 have a plurality of laterally disposed, outwardly directed and longitudinally extending ribs 29 separated by inwardly directed grooves or slots 30, and a pair of opposed flanges 32 and 33. A plurality of apertures 31 extend along the length of strip 28 for receiving nails 29. In use, the lateral edges of sheets 16, 17, 20 and 21 extending beyond the outermost spacing ribs 18, 22 and 24 are adapted to be closely received in grooves 30 with flanges 32 and 33 being closely received above and below adjoining panels to provide a weatherproof seal along the lateral sides of the panels.

Joining strips 28 can be made from suitable plastic, rubberised material, fibreglass, aluminium or rolled steel. Suitable mastic sealers can also be used to improve weatherproofing.

Alternatively in an embodiment not illustrated, the joining strips can be replaced by providing a longitudinally extending female socket arrangement along one side edge adapted to closely receive the other side of an adjoining sheet in the manner of tongue and groove attachment.

As is best seen in FIGS 8 and 9, connection of fluid and gas supplies to panels 13 is effected by a manifold 32 attached to the panel ends 54 and 55. Manifold 32 is a longitudinally extending extrusion having fluid communication means in the form of a central channel 33 for the inflow or outflow of fluid to or from fluid conduits 19, and gas communication means in the form of a pair of channels 34 and 35 for the inflow or outflow of gas to or from external conduits 23 and 25 respectively. Manifold 28 has includes receiving means in the form of a central opening 39 to central channel 36 for receiving internal sheets 16 and 17, and receiving means in the form of slots 36 for receiving external sheets 20 and

21 whereby the fluid communication means 33 and the gas communication means 34 and 35 are sealingly connected to the fluid passageway and the external passageways respectively.

5 Channels 34 and 35 communicate with the external passageways and external conduits 23 and 25 via longitudinally extending slots 38 in longitudinally extending ribs 37 on either side of central opening 39. Ribs 37 are closely received in external 10 passageways 52 and 53 at the ends 54 and 55 of panel 13.

It will be seen that the ends of interior panels 16,17 extend beyond the ends of external panels 20,21 thereby facilitating ultrasonic or other fusion 15 welding of manifold 32 to the interior panels 16,17 as well as the more accessable external panels 20,21. This provides a better seal to the internal passageways than is obtained by adhesive bonds and the like.

20 The fluid or gas supply is connected to manifold 32 by means of a ported cap (not illustrated) which fits closely over one end of the manifold and has connection flanges for connecting gas and/or water lines to the manifold. A blind cap seals the other 25 end of the manifold.

The manifold can be of a standard length corresponding to the width of a heat exchanger panel. Alternatively the manifold can be of variable length which is cut to a required length to suit individual 30 installations with one manifold extending across a number of adjoining panels.

As with joining strips 28, manifolds 32 can be made from suitable plastic, rubberised material, fibreglass, aluminium or rolled steel. Suitable 35 mastic sealers can also be used to improve the seal between the manifold and the ends of the panel.

In use, a method of heat exchange in accordance

with the present invention is effected by passing fluid through internal fluid passageway 51 formed between internal sheets 16 and 17, whereby heat is exchanged between the fluid and gas in external 5 passageways 52 and 53 formed between internal sheet 16 and 17 and a respective external sheet 21 and 20.

As can be seen in FIG 9, a riser 60 extends from the uppermost manifold 32 and vents to atmosphere to provide a pressure relief mechanism in the fluid 10 passageway to relieve excess pressures which may be generated during heating of the fluid. Riser 60 comprises a U-tube which communicates with central fluid channel 33 in the manifold. A ball valve or the like (not shown) can be included in the down stream 15 leg of the U-tube.

It will be appreciated that the heat exchange panel of the present invention has a number of advantages of known systems.

The external passageways of the present invention 20 provide a layer between the fluid passageway and the ambient conditions and depending on the gas therein improves the efficiency of absorption of solar radiation or, in providing an insulating layer can improve the effectiveness of retention of heat 25 generated by solar radiation.

The multiple passageway construction allows the cooling and heating properties of gases such as free air and inert gases to be exploited. The gas carrying external passageways moreover enable the heat 30 exchanger assembly of the present invention to function in conditions where solar radiation is minimal or non-existent.

The venting of the panels ensures that the operating pressure within the fluid circuit is 35 consistent with atmospheric pressure thereby avoiding pressure induced failure of the panel.

It will of course be realised that whilst the

above has been given by way of an illustrative example of this invention, all such and other modifications and variations hereto, as would be apparent to persons skilled in the art, are deemed to fall within the 5 broad scope and ambit of this invention as is herein set forth.

Claims

1. A heat exchange assembly including:-
an internal passageway formed between a pair of
5 spaced substantially parallel internal sheets, and
respective external passageways formed between
each said internal sheet and a respective external
sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a
respective internal sheet;
- 10 said pair of internal sheets at the ends of said
internal passageway extending beyond said external
sheets at the ends of said external passageways
thereby facilitating fusion welding to said internal
sheets at the ends of said internal passageway.
- 15 2. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 1,
and including:-
spacing ribs between said sheets and forming with
said sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within said
20 internal passageway and a plurality of external
conduits within said external passageways.
3. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 2,
and including:-
25 fluid inlet means at one end of said internal
passageway or said external passageways for the inflow
of fluid in the heat exchange assembly, and
fluid outlet means at the other end of said
internal passageway or said external passageways for
30 the outflow of fluid from the heat exchange assembly.
4. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 3,
and including:-
gas inlet means at one end of the other of said
35 internal passageway or said external passageways for
the inflow of gas to the heat exchange assembly, and
gas outlet means at the other end of the other of

- said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of gas from the heat exchange assembly;
- whereby said internal passageway or said external 5 passageways is/are adapted to receive or contain a gas for effecting heat exchange with a fluid in the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways.
- 10 5. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 3, said assembly constituting a panel sealed at the sides thereof by said spacing ribs and open at the ends thereof to provide access to said conduits which extend from one end of the panel to the other end 15 thereof.
6. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 5, and including an inlet manifold and an outlet manifold at respective ends of said panel.
- 20 7. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 6, wherein said inlet manifold and said outlet manifold include said fluid inlet means and said fluid outlet means respectively.
- 25 8. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 7, wherein said inlet manifold and said outlet manifold include said gas inlet means and said gas outlet means respectively.
- 30 9. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 3, and including:-
pressure relief means for relieving the pressure in said fluid passageway generated by heating fluid 35 therein.
10. A heat exchange assembly as claimed in claim 9,

wherein said pressure relief means is a riser positioned in said fluid inlet and/or fluid outlet means.

- 5 11. A heat exchange assembly including:-
 - an internal passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets, and respective external passageways formed between each said internal sheet and a respective external sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective internal sheet;
 - fluid inlet means at one end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of fluid in the heat exchange assembly;
- 15 fluid outlet means at the other end of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of fluid from the heat exchange assembly;
- 19 gas inlet means at one end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the inflow of gas to the heat exchange assembly, and
- 20 gas outlet means at the other end of the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways for the outflow of gas from the heat exchange assembly;
- 25 whereby said internal passageway or said external passageways is/are adapted to receive or contain a gas for effecting heat exchange with a fluid in the other of said internal passageway or said external passageways.
- 30 12. A roofing panel incorporating a heat exchange assembly, said roofing panel including:-
 - an internal fluid passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets
 - 35 for the passage therethrough of a fluid;
 - respective external passageways formed between each said internal sheet and a respective external

sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective internal sheet, and

- spacing ribs between said sheets and forming with said sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within said 5 fluid passageway and a plurality of external conduits within said external passageways;

said pair of internal sheets at the ends of said internal passageway extending beyond said external sheets at the ends of said external passageways 10 thereby facilitating fusion welding to said internal sheets at the ends of said internal passageway, said panel being sealed at the sides thereof by said spacing ribs and being open at the ends thereof to provide access to said conduits which extend from one 15 end of the panel to the other end thereof.

13. A manifold for connection to a panel as claimed in claim 12, said manifold including:-

fluid communication means for the inflow or 20 outflow of fluid to or from the fluid conduits, and gas communication means for the inflow or outflow of gas to or from the external conduits.

14. A manifold as claimed in claim 13, and 25 including:-

receiving means for receiving the internal sheets and the external sheets whereby said fluid communication means and said gas communication means are sealingly connected to the fluid passageway and 30 the external passageways respectively.

15. A manifold as claimed in claim 13, wherein said manifold is an extrusion and said fluid communication means and said gas communication means are channels in 35 said extrusion.

16. A heat exchange panel including:-

an internal fluid passageway formed between a pair of spaced substantially parallel internal sheets for the passage therethrough of a fluid;

5 respective external passageways formed between each said internal sheet and a respective external sheet spaced from and substantially parallel to a respective internal sheet;

10 spacing ribs between said sheets and forming with said sheets a plurality of fluid conduits within said fluid passageway and a plurality of external conduits within said external passageways, and

15 manifold means including fluid communication means for the inflow or outflow of fluid to or from the fluid conduits, and gas communication means for the inflow or outflow of gas to or from the external conduits;

wherein said panel is sealed at the sides thereof by said spacing ribs and is open at the ends thereof to provide access to said conduits which extend from 20 one end of the panel to the other end thereof.

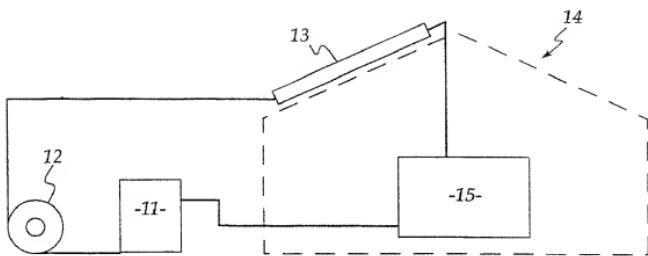


Fig. 1.

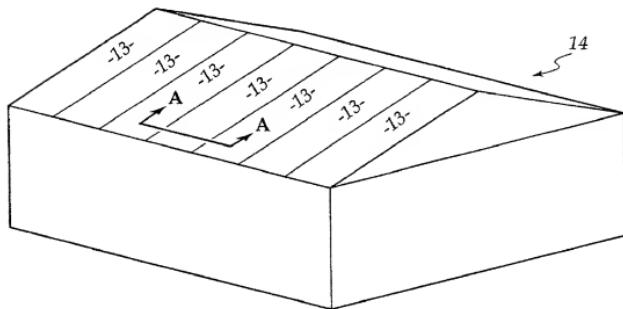


Fig. 2.

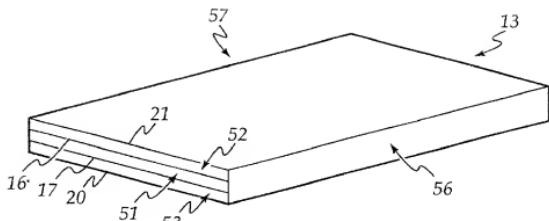


Fig. 3.

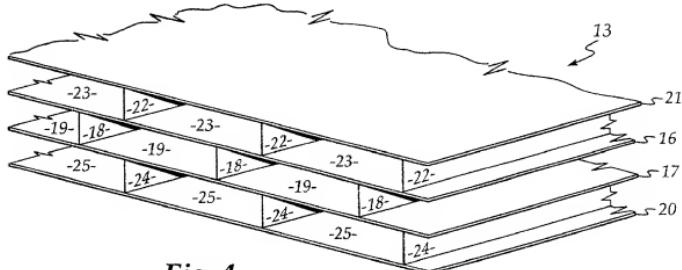


Fig. 4.

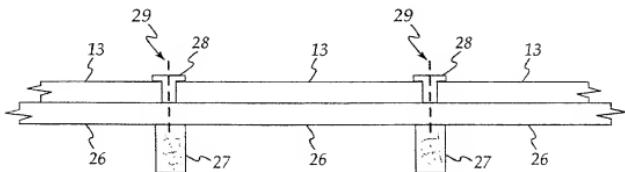


Fig. 5.

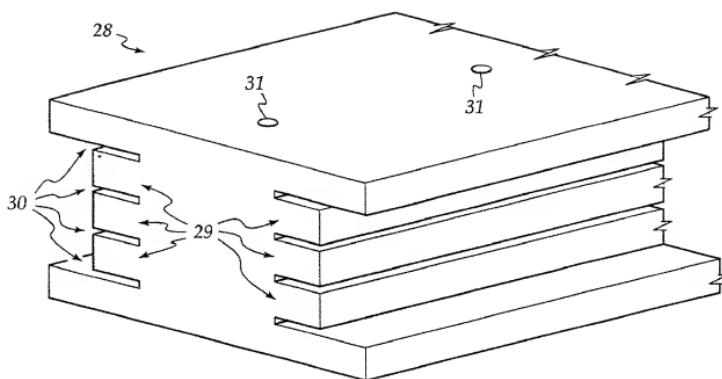


Fig. 6.

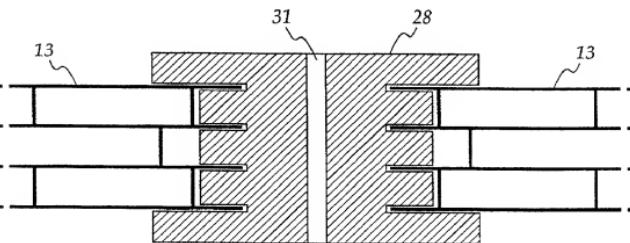


Fig. 7.

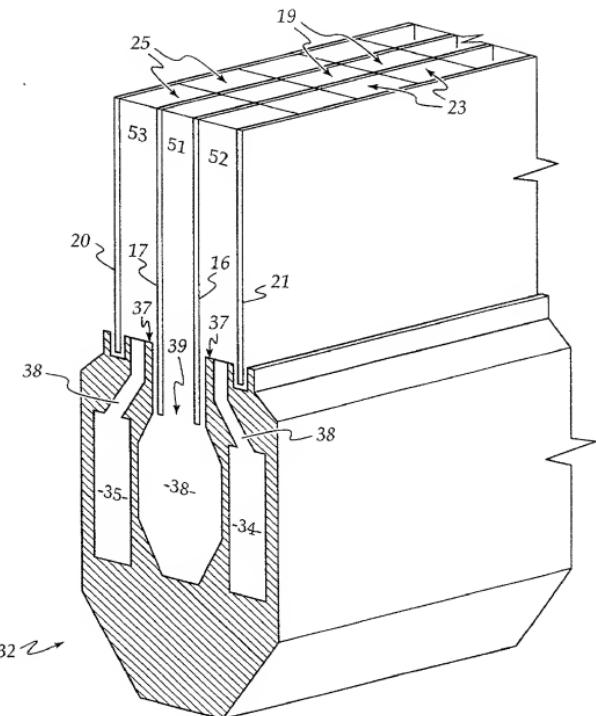


Fig. 8.

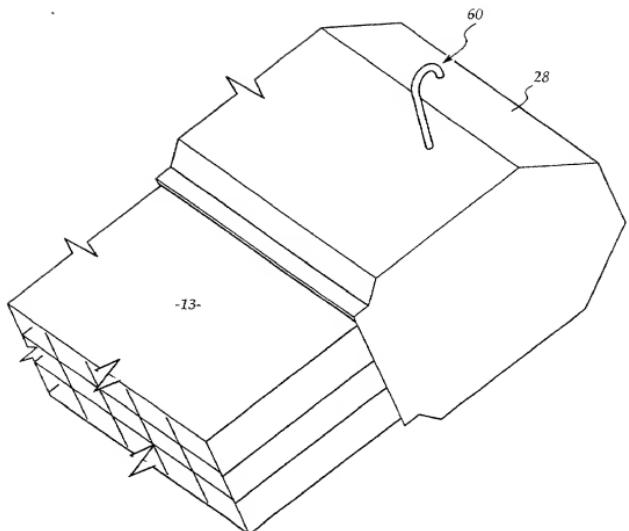


Fig. 9.

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → [+]

PTO/SB/01 (10-03)
Approved for use through 10/31/2002. OMB 0651-0302

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

**DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR
DESIGN
PATENT APPLICATION
(37 CFR 1.63)**

Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)

Attorney Docket Number	282318-00008
First Named Inventor	Geoffrey R. MORRIS
COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
Application Number	09 / 674,256
Filing Date	28 April 1999
Group Art Unit	
Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, mailing address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

HEAT EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY

(Title of the Invention)

The specification of which

is attached hereto

OR

was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) **04/28/99** as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number **09/674,256** and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

Whereby states that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached? YES	NO
PP 3292	AU	04/29/1998	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

[Page 1 of 2]
Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 21 minutes to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent ApplicationDirect all correspondence to: Customer Number
or Bar Code Label OR Correspondence address below

Name _____

Address _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Country _____ Telephone _____ Fax _____

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR : A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventorGiven Name Geoffrey A.
(first and middle [if any])Family Name MORRIS
or SurnameInventor's
Signature Date 28.11.2000Residence: City BembokaState NSWCountry AUCitizenship AUMailing Address 74 Loftus StreetMailing Address P.O. Box 35City BembokaState NSWZIP 2550Country AU**NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR:** A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventorGiven Name
(first and middle [if any])Family Name
or SurnameInventor's
Signature

Date

Residence: City

State

Country

Citizenship

Mailing Address

Mailing Address

City:

State

ZIP

Country

 Additional inventors are being named on the _____ supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.